Workers of the World, Unite!

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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FREEDOM FIGHT IN INDO-CHINA

(See Page 3)

New Purge Order Threatens Democrats and Civil Liberties

End Taft-Hartley, Lewis Demands; Hits Amendments

Taking a clear stand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers Union, told the Senate Labor Committee on April 24 that the law should be repealed "in toto, lock, stock and barrel; hoof, horn and hide, and horse, foot and dragoon." Lewis said the law "should be forgotten . . . as an evil political mental aberration, born of hysteria and fanned into being by the selfish and short-sighted professional antagonists of labor."

Lewis remains one of the few national labor leaders who stand uncompromisingly for the full repeal of the law. Most of the others in the CIO and AFL have made extensive compromises, entered into the amendment process, etc.

Lewis, by contrast, noting the "myriad" proposals for amendments, says the Taft-Hartley law would still "remain a thorn and a spear in the side of American labor . . . even if clothed in amendments as varied as the colors of Joseph's coat. A liberal application of cologne or a generous sprinkling of Chanel No. 5 cannot and will not deodorize an otherwise odorous creature or make it a more decent or useful animal."

This being the case, it is useless considering amendments to Taft-Hartley because "there is no virtue in it. There's nothing there to save."

Lewis proposed that the Taft-Hartley act be repealed and that no other act be passed to supplant it, thus leaving the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act of 1932 and the Clayton act of 1914 as the only laws on the Federal statute books regulating labor. "This would give the country, its employers and employees an opportunity (in light of our joint experiences under both Wagner and Taft-Hartley) to practice for a season true, free and genuine collective bargaining without Government interference, free from the brooding shadows which presently hover over all bargaining tables," he said.

Lewis, in his 2½ hours of testimony before the Senate committee, had sharp words for both the Taft-Hartley law and its chief author, Senator Robert A. Taft (Rep., O.). **He called the law "damnable and despicable," "a fiat from the throne of the predatory interests of this nation," and "a crime and atrocity on free Americans." The law is "discriminatory, punitive, restrictive, repressive, compulsive and oppressive." Lewis further remarked that "The American citizen working in the coal mines retches at the thought of this oppressive act."**

Lewis reserved some of his harsher characterizations for Taft. "Taft can't understand the problems of the working man. He's a son of privilege. He was born in luxury. He believes in the injunction. So did his father (President William Howard Taft). He inherited the tendency that the rich have to oppress and exploit the poor."

Then Lewis pounded heavily on the hearing-room table: **"There is no virtue in the Taft-Hartley law. There are a few lines that say labor has the right to organize and seventy pages that follow that dare you to try. It bleeds labor organizations and fattens lawyers."**

Returning to Taft, Lewis went on: "I resent the Tafts of this country. I resent the fact that they would fix a collar around my neck and make me an economic thrall."

The hearing was held in a packed hall, filled in anticipation of another explosive and dramatic performance by the Mine Workers head. Other witnesses before the committee, such as AFL President George Meany, were more "cooperative," discussing propositions for keeping the Taft-Hartley law in some amended form.

Twin Cities Keep Lead; Sub Drive Nears Conclusion

By Dorothy Johnson
Campaign Manager

Reports received so far of the results of the sixth and last week of the Militant Subscription Campaign indicate successful conclusion of the drive. A total of 641 subs have been received with a number of subs still to come. In addition, more subs are expected from Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities which are extending their local sub drives another week or two weeks after the close of the national campaign. A complete report with the final scoreboard will appear in next week's Militant.

Special honors go to the Twin Cities, who have set the pace and inspired the work of the campaign, and to Twin Cities pacesetters **Milt, Evie and Paul,** in first, second and third places on the national scoreboard. Unquestionably the winner, the Twin Cities in a final burst of speed down the homestretch, piled up 3,980 points this week bringing their score to 9,380. This represents sales of 213 subs and 280 single copies.

Literature Agent **Helen Sherman** writes, "The enclosed check

(Continued on page 4)

The House of Representatives on April 22 moved to implement Eisenhower's promise to cut "waste" in federal spending by voting to wipe out the low-rent public-housing program. Eisenhower had asked authorization to start 35,000 new dwelling units, an infinitesimal number compared to the need for millions of housing units. Instead of reducing the $53 billion being handed out annually to the militarists and war corporations, the House chose to eliminate completely the picayune sums being spent to alleviate the vile housing conditions of tens of millions of American people.

The 1949 Housing Act originally authorized the start of 135,000 housing units annually for six years. A few weeks after he launched his "police action" in Korea, Truman ordered the housing program slashed to less than 50,000 starts in 1951 and then to 35,000 in 1952. Eisenhower was proposing to continue the program at this low level. His Republican colleagues in the House, in bloc with a large group of Democrats, voted to kill public housing altogether. Meanwhile, in New York City, for example, the Housing Authority reported 15 applications for each apartment that became available.

"LOYALTY" CASE APPEAL OF LEGLESS VET DENIED

NEWARK, April 27 — James Kutcher, legless veteran, today learned that he had been unsuccessful in his ninth appeal to recover the clerical job with the Veterans Administration from which he was fired under the government's "loyalty" program more than four and one half years ago.

Summoned to the VA regional office today, Kutcher was handed a letter from the VA office in Washington, notifying him that his latest appeal had been rejected. The letter stated: "The Loyalty Board of Appeals has recommended, and it is the decision of the Administrator that, on all the evidence, there is a reasonable doubt as to your loyalty to the Government of the United States. . ."

The letter also informed the legless veteran that he had the right to appeal this decision to the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission within 20 days.

But an hour or two later, President Eisenhower in Washington issued his new "loyalty" purge order which announced the coming abolition of the Loyalty Review Board, among other things.

NEXT STEP UNDECIDED

Questioned by **The Militant** on his next step in the fight to recover his job, Kutcher said he would have to consult first with his lawyer and the Kutcher Civil Rights Committee, a non-partisan group formed to help him.

He pointed out that under Eisenhower's new executive order, the Loyalty Review Board is barred from accepting any new appeals after 30 days, and must clean up all pending cases and go out of existence in an additional 120 days.

Kutcher would not get his job back automatically even if the Loyalty Review Board should hear his appeal and even if it should rule in his favor. The Eisenhower order specifically directs that the cases of all government employees cleared under the previous "loyalty" procedure shall be "reviewed" and "readjudicated" in the light of the new and more stringent regulations — which give the government the right to fire anyone as "undesirable." (The former regulations required a finding of "reasonable doubt as to loyalty.")

LONG RUNAROUND

After losing both legs in battle in Italy ten years ago, Kutcher learned how to use artificial limbs

(Continued on page 4)

JAMES KUTCHER

Eisenhower Widens Witch Hunt

By George Breitman

The civil liberties of the American people suffered a new grievous blow on April 27 when President Eisenhower issued an executive order making drastic changes in the government "loyalty" purge program originally started by the Truman administration six years ago.

Eisenhower's order included a few phrases about respecting the rights of government employees, but its hypocrisy was clearly shown by the fact that before he issued the order, Eisenhower "cleared it with McCarthy" and got an "enthusiastic" endorsement from the nation's number one witch hunter and persecutor of federal employees.

McCarthy had every reason to be happy. Truman's "loyalty" purge of government workers set the pattern for a witch hunt that extended into all other fields of American life and created the atmosphere that made it possible for McCarthy to become one of the most powerful and menacing figures on the political stage. Eisenhower's extension of Truman's purge, making it easier than before to fire anybody that McCarthy disapproves of, will serve to further intimidate the American people and strengthen McCarthyism.

PATRONAGE PLUM

The Republican Party as a whole also had good reason to be satisfied with the new purge program. Since they won the last election, they have been hungrily eyeing that big juicy patronage plum — the two million federal jobs, most of which are filled by appointees of the Democratic administrations of the last 20 years.

The hitch is that these jobs are supposed to be protected by civil service regulations. Now Eisenhower's order provides a handy method for getting around those regulations. It gives the administrators of all 60 government departments and agencies (practically all Republicans) broad powers to fire any employee who doesn't measure up to the administrators' "standards" of morality, mental capacity, honesty, sobriety, reliability, sex habits, etc. — to say nothing of their "standards" of loyalty and patriotism.

A man who couldn't be framed and fired previously for "disloyalty" can now be kicked out (and replaced by a Republican faithful) on the ground that he is "immoral" (maybe his wife sued him for divorce with sensational charges) or that he is "mentally unbalanced" (maybe he was overheard saying that Negro and white children should be allowed to go to school together in the South) or that he is "not reliable" (maybe he was spotted nodding his head in agreement at a meeting where a speaker warned that ending the cold war would bring on a depression).

It is not likely that the new Eisenhower program will start off with such a purge on a mass scale. But it is a means of getting around civil service protection; it is a crack in the door, and it would be foolish not to expect the Republican bosses to widen it, and make use of it for patronage purposes. Many a Democrat in Washington must be quaking in his shoes at the prospect right now. **(It is ironical, but the purge started by the Democratic administration against anyone with "left of center" opinions is now being directed against the Democrats themselves — just as The Militant predicted six years ago).**

MCCARTHY GLOATS

McCarthy and everybody else who benefits from the destruction of the Bill of Rights have cause

(Continued on page 4)

REUTHER VOICES NEED FOR JOBLESS PROGRAM

Concern over the possibility that a lessening of war production following a truce in Korea might lead to a large number of unemployed was indicated by CIO President Walter Reuther in an exchange of letters with Eisenhower. The union leader's letter, dated April 6, spoke of a "recent change" in the Kremlin's foreign policy and voiced fear of heavy lay-offs unless steps were taken by the government to ensure full employment under conditions of peace.

He therefore urged the President to call "a broadly representative conference at the earliest possible date to draft a worksheet for full production and full employment."

Eisenhower replied to Reuther that he intends to carry out the principles of the Employment Act of 1946 "to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land." The Employment Act, however, provides only for "studies" of economic conditions and an Advisory Council to the President, but offers no means to directly combat unemployment.

Eisenhower also said he would "consult actively with private citizens and groups . . . to draw on the accumulated experience and knowledge of our people as well as their good will."

Of course, Eisenhower has no more of a program to ensure full employment without war preparations and war than did Roosevelt and Truman. That's the way the capitalist system itself operates.

So, just how another conference between union officials and capitalists and their government agents will produce an effective program against unemployment, other than through continued war measures, is not made clear by Reuther.

Even a minimum program to alleviate the immediate suffering of mass unemployment, such as large-scale public works at union pay, unemployment insurance equal to union wages, the thirty-hour week a 40-hours pay and a guaranteed annual wage, etc., is bound to confront the violent opposition of Big Business and its government agents. To achieve such a minimum program the mobilization of the labor movement in action around its own economic and political program is required.

Instead of appealing to the reactionary Republican president, Reuther would serve the workers far better by calling on the labor movement for united action to put into effect labor's own program. A Congress of Labor, including rank-and-file delegates of all labor bodies, could draft a rounded and effective program to safeguard workers from unemployment and its deprivations.

Such a Congress of Labor could launch the movement for an independent Labor Party that would fight for the political power in Washington and place labor in a position where it could put into effect, without leave of capitalist politicians, any program that the workers find to their benefit.

See Editorial Page 2

Truce-Stallers Spread Big Atrocity Lies

By Art Preis

The latest Korea atrocities stories handed out by the U.S. military propagandists are designed to provide a pretext for stalling a truce or demanding further concessions from the Chinese and North Koreans as the price for a cease-fire. But these stories also serve one purpose not intended by their authors. They inadvertently expose the fakery of the similar previous propaganda campaign in Nov. 1951, shortly before truce discussions began over the issue of prisoner exchange.

Gen. Ridgway, then U.S. Far East commander, claimed on Nov. 13, 1951 that 8,000 American POWs had been murdered by the Chinese and North Koreans. The next day, Col. James M. Hanley, Judge Advocate General of the Eighth Army in Korea, issued a statement claiming that "5,500" U.S. captives had been "massacred." The day after, he upped this figure to 6,270 "wantonly murdered" and the Associated Press captioned its dispatch: "Reds Butchered More Americans than Fell in '76."

At that time I disclosed glaring discrepancies in the original atrocities stories (**The Militant,** Nov. 26, 1951). The claims now made in connection with the revived atrocities propaganda actually provide conclusive confirmation of my charges that the campaign from the start was a deliberate fake.

The highest official figure given currently for Americans in Korea who allegedly have died from all causes while prisoners of war is little more than 3,000 and this is merely a guess.

It is generally conceded even in the daily press that the number of U.S. prisoners who have died as a result of "atrocities," based on statements of returned POWs, has been grossly exaggerated.

Most deaths of American POWs have been due to wounds sustained in battle, disease, exposure or under-nourishment and not from any brutality.

Generally, the American prisoners have been treated as well as Chinese and North Korean soldiers and suffered principally because of the primitive conditions under which the latter themselves were forced to live.

Compared to the continuous admitted massacres of Chinese and North Korean prisoners in the American prison camps, the U.S. prisoners have been treated in lenient fashion by the Communist captors.

Re-appraising Col. Hanley's Nov. 1951 figures on GI's "massacred," the April 22 **N. Y. Times** noted that of nearly 11,000 U.S. soldiers listed on the Eighth Army rolls as "missing," it "has been officially estimated that 5,000 of these probably were killed in the swift-moving fighting of the early days and their bodies not recovered. The Communists have reported 3,100 in their hands now, leaving nearly 3,000 others whose fate still is in doubt." Thus, the maximum number who could possibly have been "massacred" is less than 3,000.

The daily papers, in reporting statements of released GIs, played up accounts of so-called "death marches" and two or three isolated instances of prisoners who were abused in the very early stages of the war. They lumped stories of American prisoners and "UN" and "allied" prisoners together in such a way as to give the impression that thousands of GIs have died of deliberate cruelties. Thus, one United Press correspondent, Ernest Hoberecht, wrote on April 25 from Panmunjom that "according to the accounts of returned prisoners so far, nearly 7,000 prisoners died in Communist hands due to neglect, mistreatment or murder."

The April 26 **N. Y. Times** summarized the facts more cautiously: "The prisoners generally agreed that treatment had improved after the truce talks began (June 1951). But man after man who had been captured . . . told of terrible atrocities in the winter of 1950-51 — of forced marches in zero weather, of men dropping of hunger and dysentery and left to die. Because of duplications, there was no telling how many men succumbed, but **the figure was believed certain to be over 1,000."**

This tells us two things: (1) American POWs did not die in deliberate massacres, but of disease, hunger and exposure; (2) the number that succumbed was not 8,000, as Gen. Ridgway charged two years ago, and not 7,000, as implied in some recent press accounts, but merely "over 1,000," if we can even believe the **Times'** figure.

Henry S. Hayward, Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of **The Christian Science Monitor,** complained in his April 22 Munsan dispatch that there has been "too much emphasis on alleged 'death marches' for Allied prisoners captured by Communists during the Korean war's early days" and that "it is the considered opinion here [Korea] that it would be gross exaggeration for the American public and congressional officials to receive the impression that anything approaching the ill-famed Bataan 'death march' in the Philippines in World War II occurred." He reports further:

"In many cases the returnees appear to have been speaking about the same marching incident — yet they cite different dates, different places, different numbers of men involved and different numbers of casualties. Thus to add up the totals and arrive at a conclusion that mass fatalities occurred is, to say the least, premature."

Over and over again, U.S. correspondents, even for the most reactionary newspapers, have had to affirm that deaths when they did occur were due to conditions beyond the control of the Chinese and North Korean Communists.

LUCAS' ADMISSION

Scripps-Howard writer Jim G. Lucas, who generally plays atrocity stories for all they are worth, conceded not only that "undoubtedly there have been duplications in these stories" but "in evaluating the stories, you should bear in mind: (1) Most of this

(Cont. from page 3)

FORMATION OF LABOR PARTY "MERELY A MATTER OF TIME"

(In last week's issue of **The Militant** we commented editorially on an interesting series of articles appearing currently in **Labor's Daily**, America's only daily labor newspaper, about the need for organizing an independent Labor Party. Since then, the final article of the series appeared in the April 18 number. As an example of the thinking on this problem that is going on in some circles of the labor movement, we believe our readers will appreciate having the full text. We are therefore printing it below. We take sharp exception to one point in the article — the idea of the coming Labor Party acting as a " 'balance of power' by throwing its support to deserving major-party candidates." In our opinion no candidate of a major party is "deserving" of labor's political support — that's from the viewpoint of principle. And from a practical standpoint, we believe that an independent Labor Party in America, once organized, would swiftly shoulder both the Republicans and Democrats aside and become **the major party**, easily able to rally the support of the vast majority of the population in putting a Workers and Farmers Government in power in Washington. — Ed.)

In our peering into the murky future of Labor we have intimated that we see the possibility of the formation of a Labor Party. We do. It could come about as members of organized Labor get more and more tired of listening to campaign promises which are never redeemed, and as the workers see the logic of putting men from their own ranks into the political arena.

That a Labor Party could be a good thing is shown by the fear of the old-time political hacks of the two major parties that such a development will come to pass. Their fear is demonstrated by the difficulties which have been placed in the way of the formation of such a party, that is, the legal impedimenta involved in getting a "third" party on the ballot. There is no excuse in the world, no reason which will stand up under slightest scrutiny, for these road-blocks which have been thrown up against the formation of any parties. They exist simply because both Republicans and Democrats like things the way they are, and they don't want any third parties around putting their hands in the pot.

There will be many who will point to the exceedingly poor showing of third parties in American political history, and thus pooh-pooh the idea of a Labor Party having any kind of success. But let's hold down just a minute. We didn't say that a Labor Party on a national basis was going to come into existence day after tomorrow, not the kind we have in mind. There is right now, the American Labor Party, and it has in the past been a potent force in the politics of the Empire State. But we are not familiar enough with its make-up or basis to discuss it intelligently.

We do not know just how soon the formation of an independent Labor Party in the United States will occur, but we do believe it to be merely a matter of time. Essential to its formation is some kind of unity of Labor on the economic front, and even that precondition is yet to be met. But complete economic unity of all segments of Labor will not be necessary at the beginning. The formation of an independent political party for all members of organized labor may in itself be a tremendous unifying move. It might furnish the spark of fire which at the moment seems lacking in a strangely lethargic American Labor movement.

As to the lack of success of third parties in the past, we shall merely note the truth of this generalization. Many such parties claimed with more or less accuracy to favor the workingman and proclaimed that they were revolting against the "bosses," but they invariably received little mass support. In other words all past "third" parties failed of great influence because they lacked precisely what a Labor Party could have: a backbone consisting of from 16 to 25 million members of organized labor, men and women who could quite easily adapt their trade-union experience to political ends.

Such a Labor Party might either run its own candidates or act as a mighty "balance of power" by throwing its support to deserving major-party candidates.

Is this really such dream-stuff, something which may happen in the unforeseen future, but is of no real concern to us? We contend that it is not too early to think about it. As long ago as 1829 there was formed the Working Men's Party, supported by the infant American trade-union movement. It won important victories before it joined forces with Andrew Jackson. What could such a party do today, or tomorrow?

The Modern World Closes In on the Deep South

By Fred Perry

(Continued from last week)

A real improvement of the position of the Negro in the South would constitute a danger for the whole American capitalist class. It could be catastrophic for Southern businessmen and landowners. If all Negroes were to vote, and if their vote were to be added to that of a liberalized white working class, this would be the most radical electorate in America. In addition, the major roadblock to unionizing the South would be removed. But it is unlikely that the trend will have time to run its full course before the eruption of cataclysmic international events.

One of these events, the Korean war, has already produced a reaction in the traditionally pro-military South which shows progress and gives hope for better things to come. Southerners don't support the Korean war!

The Gallup poll for the country as a whole has consistently indicated that the war is unpopular. Before my trip home I didn't know whether this held true for the South as well. It does. Let me quote a few opinions I heard.

A student asked me: "Will you kindly tell me what that war is all about?"

A worker: "If the government has got to spend up a bunch of money to keep the country running, why can't they spend it to fix this goddam road we're riding on?"

A salesman with a little better grasp of the real aims of the war cynically calculated: "I don't know what that real estate over there is worth, but I don't think it's worth fighting for."

Practically nobody wants to go. Only one person I talked to defended U.S. intervention in Korea. Strange to say he was also the most liberal Southerner on the race question that I met. He had swallowed the propaganda in the "liberal" magazines which say the war is to defend democracy. At least a dozen people I spoke to attributed Eisenhower's victory in the South to his promise to go to Korea.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

The other bright spot in the Southern sky is the one lit by the fires of industry. Factories are going up all over the place. Country folk are moving to town. Small farmers and sharecroppers are becoming wage workers. Unions are gradually coming in.

You can see this just by driving through the country and talking to people. But to check my own observations I spent several days in the library reading the exact figures.

The U.S. Statistical Abstract shows that corporations are building new plant and equipment in the South faster in proportion than they are in the North. In 1947 in the North they were spending 430% more than in 1939, while in the South in 1947 they were spending 543% more than in 1939. Most of these plants were big ones, larger in most cases and more modern than the parent plants in the North. Industry is moving South.

It went down looking for cheap labor — and the wage scale there remains lower than in the North -- nevertheless, you can go into backwoods towns like Camden, Arkansas, where a $100 million plant is under construction and see a solid-looking building opposite the court house labelled "Camden Labor Temple."

The propertyless working class has increased both absolutely and relatively. The census figures show that between 1930 and 1950 the number of industrial workers has grown 22% faster than in the North. I think that it is safe to predict a moderate amount of union organization in the period ahead despite the fact that the CIO's "Operation Dixie" wasn't very successful. Most of the industry moving South is on government contract. This will permit Northern labor, by political pressure, to assist Southern labor in gaining recognitjon. Also, Southern workers now believe in unionism, and race-baiting will have less effect in stalling organizational efforts than in the past.

SHIFT TO THE CITY

Urbanization is proceeding more rapidly than in the North now. The 1950 census shows that the 10 largest population centers in the North increased by 15.6% between 1940 and 1950, while in the South the 10 largest population centers increased by 44.9%, about three times the Northern rate of growth. The smaller centers are in proportion.

In 1930 there was only one city in the South with as much as a quarter-million population. By 1950 there were seven cities with over a half-million and 13 more with over a quarter-million. For the first time we have urban proletarian concentration which is a pre-condition for the formation of a working-class political party.

In Southern agriculture today we have an almost classic example of Marxist law of the concentration of capital. The big farmer is swallowing the small. Marginal farmers are losing out to their larger neighbors or to banks and businessmen. As this land becomes grouped into larger holdings owned by fewer men with more capital, the process of mechanization is tremendously accelerated.

Where the sharecropper-landlord relationship exists, it is being supplanted by the wageworker-capitalist relationship. Some of these small independent farmers and sharecroppers, who are losing their land, go back to work as wage laborers for the new owner. But since mechanized methods call for less labor many of them drift into the cities to find work there.

These economic trends, progressive by themselves, profoundly aid and accelerate the change of attitude of the whites toward the Negroes. If these two developments were allowed to run their full course for another generation, and to merge, the effect would be to call into question the whole political structure of American capitalism. The Southern working class would develop in class consciousness and political understanding to the point where it would catch up with and, perhaps, because of its large percentage of Negroes and other super-exploited people, even go beyond its Northern counterpart.

It is likely that World War III will interrupt this evolutionary development with international events of tremendous revolutionary significance. **What we need to understand is that these trends today are preparing the Southern working class, the intellectuals and the Negro people to receive, analyze and act upon these revolutionary events in a more progressive fashion than we ever dared hope before.**

(The end)

Letters from Readers

Reports Comments In St. Louis on POW Exchange

14 metro ulc

Editor:

Since the Korean prisoner exchange began I have seen indications that St. Louis workers are not as much for the Korean war as it has appeared.

"Stocks sure have gone down since the big man is afraid of peace," a fellow told me. Previously he always seemed to go along with the thinking of our union staff that the "Reds" should be exterminated.

Another fellow, who has had much to say about how we should not trust the "Reds," was talking about their "atrocities" against UN prisoners.

I told him, "You cannot believe everything our papers say."

He thought a minute and said. "Yeah, I would like to be able to read what their papers say about the way we treat them."

My wife, who says I am a sucker because "you believe everything you read in **The Militant**," has surprised me by cracks about statements of radio commentators.

When one said, "Maybe we have been too quick to give out stories about what they did to our prisoners," my wife laughed and said "Sure, he is afraid that the Chinese will tell how we treated their men."

She enjoyed hearing how Communists, when they were released from captivity, tore their clothes and made themselves look like they had been mistreated. "I don't blame them. They are getting back at us. You kill my dog and I'll kill your cat."

Charles Brooks
St. Louis

'Limelight' Draws Big Detroit Crowds Despite Legion

14 metro ulc

Editor:

Seems as if a poor reactionary can't seem to make ends meet nowadays — the ends of a rope of slander, that is.

The American Legion went to a lot of trouble printing leaflets asking, "What about Charlie Chaplin? Before you pay your dollar at the box office consider these facts: Will part of your dollar help Charlie Chaplin to help communist causes?" They also stationed pickets around the theater showing Chaplin's latest movie "Limelight." But they only succeeded in getting a front-row view of audiences breaking attendance records to see this movie.

Patrons have come from as far away as Dayton, Battle Creek and Charlevoix to see "Limelight" and write comment cards with remarks such as these:

"Thank you for showing 'Limelight,' allowing the public to view and judge for themselves the merits of this splendid picture."

"As a member of the American Legion, I think they did the picture and Charles Chaplin more good than harm by their boycott."

"Who are the American Legion to censor and decide what is good for us?"

The majority of these patron's comment cards commend the management of the theater for having the courage to face threats, boycotts, pickets and leaflets and still insist on showing the movie.

"Limelight" has been held over week after week due to the public interest in it and the record-smashing attendance. Most theater-goers gave the picture a favorable review although there were a share of "PUs" and "Chaplin should have quit while he was winning." As usual the unfavorable cards were rarely signed.

Patricia Stall
Detroit

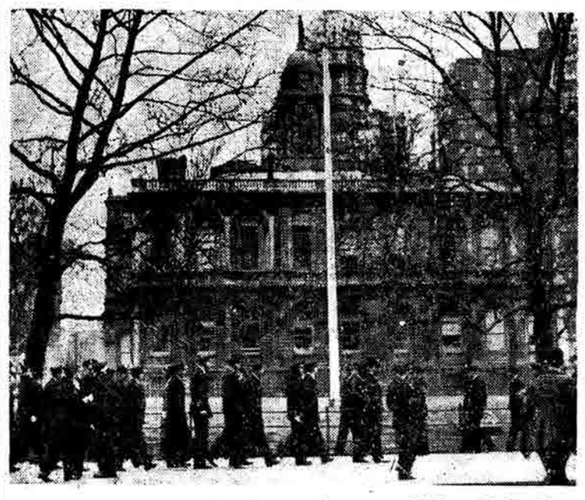
Froelich Dies

Paul Froelich, veteran German Marxist and author of a famous biography of Rosa Luxemburg, died March 16.

A supporter of Lenin at the Kienthal Socialist Conference in World War I, he was one of the founders of the German Communist Party. He served as member of the Reichstag and was editor of **Rote Fahne** from 1919 to 1923.

The Stalinists expelled him from the Communist Party in 1928.

Firemen Burned Up



Burned up over drastic cuts in proposed New York City budget that would cut jobs of city workers and deny needed wage raises, thousands of members of the Uniformed Firemen's Association encircled city hall in a demonstration for more pay and a shorter workweek.

MILITANT SCOREBOARD

Cities

	Points
Twin Cities	9,380
Chicago	2,672
Los Angeles	2,549
New York	2,525
Seattle	2,036
Detroit	1,665
Buffalo	1,520
Milwaukee	891
Youngstown	676
Newark	654
Flint	650
Philadelphia	530
Cleveland	524
San Francisco	485
Boston	443
Akron	279
St. Louis	133
Oakland	95
General	286

Pace-Setters

		Points
Milt	Twin Cities	1,000
Evie	Twin Cities	962
Paul	Twin Cities	831
Bob	Twin Cities	584
Helen	Twin Cities	445
Ray	Twin Cities	394
Harry	Twin Cities	393
Larry	Twin Cities	390
Frank	Buffalo	364
Charlie	Twin Cities	341
Perry	Flint	338
Sam S.	Los Angeles	317
Bud	Seattle	316
Dave L.	Detroit	312
Bob H.	Chicago	306
Clara	Seattle	299
Howard A.	Chicago	286
Dave	Twin Cities	276
Charlie	Seattle	261

Deal or Showdown -- The Big Question

By Harry Frankel

The recent international events have once again posed the most crucial question of our time. Are we heading towards some kind of co-existence of the two social systems that exist in the world today, or are we heading toward a final showdown between them? The peace overtures, despite the fact that they have been entirely unilateral and have elicited no corresponding response from the side of imperialism, have once again set bells ringing in some people's heads. The Stalinists now press the thesis of their Kremlin mentors that the world can be preserved as it is today, thus forestalling the revolutionary tide which will dispose of the Kremlin bureaucracy as a by-product of its destruction of imperialism.

Such an end to the clash of worlds, would be unprecedented in history; it would freeze a dynamic world-revolutionary process at a mid-point. This process, which has been going on for more than a half-century, is governed by the decay and decomposition of the capitalist system, and by the struggles of the world's masses who have been awakened to the possibility of a better life. There is no sign that the trend toward a new society can be halted by any event short of the destruction of civilization as we now know it.

It is impossible for the two social systems to "co-exist" because it is impossible for capitalism to continue to "exist." That is the fundamental law of our modern social life. But, since we live in a world in transition, the two systems do "co-exist." They are doing it right now. The important question that remains for us to decide, if we are to get any idea of our prospects in the coming years, is this: What kind of world shall we see in the interval of time that still separates us from the final world showdown?

Imperialism, headed by Wall Street, is driving towards World War III. No one can say, however, that the imperialists will not receive some setbacks in their war drive and thus be forced to make some limited accommodations that are dictated by the weakness of their allies, the anti-war sentiment of the world's masses, and the quite obvious desire of the Soviet bloc to avert a war.

For example, in Korea, the Pentagon negotiators have, at this writing, once again threatened to break off the truce talks. But if tomorrow the Chinese-Korean governments were to come to Panmunjom and say "All right, have it your way on the prisoner issue," then it is hard to see how Washington could continue to block a cease-fire. Such accommodations are still possible and may be forced on the imperialists, in which case they would have to look elsewhere for means of heating up the "cold war."

Will there be any more serious settlements in Asia or Europe? Can a "deal" be concluded which will seriously alter the world situation and the conditions of the imperialist war drive? We can examine this question first of all from the point of view of imperialism.

THREAT OF COLLAPSE

Any serious lessening of world tension can threaten the collapse of the world capitalist economy (see **The Militant**, April 27. "The Economic Consequences of World Peace"). The imperialists thus ask themselves in what way a deal which slows the pace towards war would be of aid to them. Their gains would certainly have to be very great to compensate for this dire, perhaps fatal risk.

Time has been working against imperialism in all ways but one. Only in the field of military preparations has the imperialist bloc, basing itself upon its still great industrial superiority, benefitted from the passage of time. However, it has been able to benefit only by insuring that international tensions are maintained and increased. Even then Wall Street has had great difficulties in dragging unwilling allies and resisting masses along on its war drive.

If a deal were now consummated which included some form of settlement of those issues which Washington has used to keep the pot boiling, such as Germany, Formosa, Korea, China, Austria, East-West trade, etc.. then imperialism would find itself in the position of trying to push its fundamental war-course in an incomparably more difficult situation. Thus it is at once apparent that even if imperialism is able to wait a number of years before launching its war, it would not want to pass those years in an atmosphere of reduced international tension. A few years of time, to be of any benefit whatever to imperialism, must be years in which Wall Street's aggressive policy can unfold further, and not years in which the present sea of troubles is permitted to become a flood which could overwhelm them.

COLONIAL REVOLUTION

A deal must be made in the real world, which contains two billion people outside of those who live in the U.S. and the USSR. Even if the U.S. and the USSR could be frozen in their present relations, what about the rest of the world? The vigorous prosecution of the Indo-Chinese revolutionary war, coming in the very midst of all the "deal" talk, should be a reminder of this all-important consideration.

We do not, of course, know the circumstances surrounding the present military drive of the revolutionary forces in Indo-China. We cannot say whether they initiated it on their own, or with the agreement of the Chinese Communist Party, or even with the consent of the Kremlin. But whatever facts eventually emerge, one thing is certain. The present Indo-China events are a token of the great fact that the revolutionary temper and movement of the colonial people continues unabated. A deal would have to be concluded in this world, not in some other. We have already seen that neither imperialism nor the Kremlin, nor both acting in concert, can halt the revolutionary tide. That is essentially why imperialism has decided upon total war instead of a deal.

TRADE RELATIONS

An essential component of any important deal would have to be the renewal of trade between the two world areas. Trade with the Soviet bloc is a "concession" which the USSR, China and Eastern Europe have long ago made. They have begged for such trade, and there are absolutely no barriers to it other than those erected by the imperialists. But this "concession" has practically no value to American imperialism and a great deal of disadvantage to it.

Soviet Premier Malenkov, in his report to the 19th Congress of the CPSU last October, said: "While American and British bellicose circles keep reiterating that only the armaments drive keeps industry in the capitalist countries going at full capacity, **there is in actual fact another prospect:** the prospect of developing and extending trade relations between all countries, irrespective of the differences in their social systems, which could keep the factories and mills in the industrially developed countries working to capacity for years. . ."

If this were true there might be some basis for a deal, but it is all wrong. Imperialism cannot sustain the economy of the capitalist nation by exchanging equal values (i.e. a dollar's worth of shoes for a dollar's worth of oil). It must gain from the exchange. The entire history of the imperialism which succeeded in buoying up the capitalist system for a period after 1870 proves this. The terms of trade, through a complex of investment, "invisible" charges, political and other factors are loaded in favor of the imperialist country. Imperialist trade is a relation of exploitation, but such a trade with the Soviet bloc is hardly possible on any significant scale unless the new economic systems are destroyed. Otherwise it becomes merely a matter of an exchange of commodities in which the decisive advantage is gained by the Soviet bloc inasmuch as it can use this trade to build up its industrial capacity. That is why the Wall Street imperialists have even subsidized the rest of the capitalist world in order to prevent such trade from developing.

CANNOT DELIVER

An important fact that governs any deal is that the Kremlin cannot deliver what Washington wants. The Asian revolution, for example, is not Moscow's to offer. But even if the men of the Kremlin could deliver important concessions in a deal, the further question arises: Why should they when they can get nothing in return?

It is quite well known that the Kremlin is willing to commit the worst betrayals, but in any case these betrayals in a deal would have to have some object. Eisenhower, for example, has offered to permit the unification of Germany, but only on conditions that the unified Germany be attached to the Atlantic pact. He does not promise in return to stop European armament, or to dissolve the Atlantic alliance. All he promises to do is add East Germany to West Germany in the imperialist counter-revolutionary alliance, and even makes this a condition of the unification!

In other words, the Kremlin is asked to make concessions which it would have great difficulty in delivering, at a great cost to itself in security, and is offered in return nothing but the guarantee that these concessions will be used to strengthen the war drive. From such a betrayal the Kremlin would gain nothing that adds to its own safety, and would in fact worsen its own position immeasurably. As a matter of fact, Eisenhower's "offer" was not seriously meant to initiate discussions leading to a deal; it was intended precisely to prevent such an eventuality.

While limited accommodations with the Soviet bloc may still be forced upon imperialism so long as open war has not broken out, the perspective is not one of any important deal that can alter the general world picture in any serious way. As a matter of fact the present Soviet peace moves, by demonstrating to Wall Street its extreme vulnerablity, may even hasten the imperialist drive towards war. At the same time Washington's panic before any and all proposals for reducing international tension has already demonstrated anew to millions of people just where the war danger comes from.

The Mexican Mine Workers Union has charged the American Smelting and Refinery Co. with the death of 25 silver miners. The mine explosion was caused by a short circuit in a high tension cable "known to be defective," the union declared.

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You May Be Next!

Eisenhower's new "loyalty" purge order, described in our lead article on Page 1, is aimed at YOU. Don't think because you work in a factory, or as a store clerk, or in the office of some private firm, or in some local municipal job that the order has at most only a remote bearing on your way of life. Formally, the order immediately affects two million government workers. Actually, it marks a new stage in the witch hunt against every form of freedom of thought and expression in this country.

Recall, first of all, what has happened to YOUR rights since Truman initiated the purge system through his Loyalty Executive Order of March 1947.

Within three months, a reactionary Congress, inflamed and emboldened by Truman's action, passed the savagely anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act.

Then, in line with Truman's purge, state and local governments instituted "loyalty" purges affecting millions of state and municipal employees, including teachers, firemen, street-cleaners, etc. The Attorney General's list of so-called "subversive" organizations became the basis for a blacklist used against radio and TV performers, movie actors, and others whose work takes them before the public. Channels of information and education have been clogged, the flow of free thought and ideas choked off, by the fears generated by the witch hunt.

Private employers, patterning themselves on the government's "loyalty" purge, began demanding that unions conceed them the right to fire any employee on the grounds of "subversion"; and contracts along these lines have been signed in a number of instances. The government has already ordered quite a few active unionists in private industry fired as "poor security risks" where government contracts are being filled.

If millions of public employees can be intimidated, harassed, snooped upon, their privacy invaded, their motives questioned and their reputations threatened; if they can be pressured into trembling conformity; what will prevent the same thing from hapening to the rest of the population?

The AFL and CIO, who together form the most powerful organized force in America, assailed the "loyalty" purge at its start and demanded the rescinding of Truman's Executive Order 9853. But the union leaders made no serious attempt to mobilize a real fight against the Truman-instituted witch hunt and "loyalty" purge. Indeed, some of them even carried out purges of their own against critics within the unions.

Eisenhower's "loyalty" program is more sweeping and repressive than Truman's, which has had such evil consequences. It would be folly for the unions now to close their eyes to the new order or keep their mouths shut. Unless it is opposed and defeated, it will lay the basis for still harsher measures against civil liberties and labor's rights, until the police state and thought control will reign supreme.

Organized labor, ultimately the chief target of repression, is duty-bound to defend the American people by launching a program of bold struggle against the witch hunt, in unity with all groups prepared to fight to preserve the Bill of Rights. The unions must defend every victim of the witch-hunt. And they must begin to develop a political program — to be carried into action by labor's own political party — to take the rule of this country away from the capitalist political machines responsible for both the Truman and Eisenhower purges and the trend toward a police state.

Lunacy at Valley Forge

The Defense Department has announced that a group of war prisoners returned from the Korean peninsula along with the sick and wounded have been influenced by "communist propaganda" in the Korean prison camps and would be segregated for "special" handling. These former prisoners are to receive mental treatment.

It is a safe bet that many American soldiers, both those who have been prisoners of war and those who have never been captured and remain under arms in Korea, have come to doubt the Pentagon's story about U.S. war aims in Korea. The group which the Army has seized and holds for "special treatment" represents only those who are dauntless enough to speak their minds.

Many correspondents have reported from the Far East that, when asked what they are fighting for in Korea, American soldiers say they don't know. What this really means is that they question the accuracy of U.S. propaganda, which tells them they are fighting to "liberate" the Korean people. Once they have placed this question mark over the Pentagon excuse for the Korean invasion, it is natural that many U.S. soldiers, like millions of Americans here at home, come to feel that we have no business in Korea.

The Army now tells us that such a feeling on the part of soldiers implies a mental derangement, for which psychiatric care is required. In fact, the soldiers that oppose the continuation of the Korean war are the soldiers who have come to their senses.

It is symbolic that Valley Forge hospital should be chosen as the place to which this group of ex-prisoners are to be sent. It should remind us that Valley Forge was the place where thousands of Americans, who were called in their day "subversive" and "lunatics," assembled to suffer through a long winter as they prepared to renew the struggle against the invading armies of King George III.

Shall Americans once more suffer at Valley Forge because of their opinions and their courage in proclaiming them? We should all raise our voices in a powerful protest against this mockery of American democracy. Let the prisoners go free! No PW should suffer for his political views!

Proof of Wall Street's War Plot

In his recent foreign-policy speech, Eisenhower again sought to place blame for a future world war on the Soviet Union. He pointed to "the amassing of Soviet power" and claimed that "the Soviet system . . . born of one world war . . . has lived to threaten a third."

This is a lie and we can prove it.

Long before the end of the last war, we predicted that a third world war was inevitable and charged that the Wall Street rulers of America were even then planning the destruction of the Soviet Union. We stated this when a third of the Soviet Union lay in ruins and its army was still locked in death struggle with the Nazis.

Just after Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at their Yalta conference had agreed to suppress any socialist uprisings, **The Militant** of Feb. 24, 1945, said in an article by William F. Warde that: "The Yalta conference did not and could not eradicate . . . their (U.S.-British) underlying class hostility to the USSR. . . Above all . . . there remains the irreconcilable antagonism between the capitalist powers and the Soviet Union which flows from the existence of nationalized property in the USSR . . . defeat of the coming revolutions in Europe by the Anglo-American imperialists aided by the Stalinists can only plow the ground for a new . . . reaction. This would in turn inevitably culminate in a third world war."

The **Militant** of Oct. 20, 1945, headlined Joseph Hansen's exposure of U.S. militarist plans for a third world war in General Marshall's Biennial Report to the Secretary of War. "The Third World War is already in the blue-print stage," Hansen revealed. Against whom was the coming war aimed? he asked. "Can it be the Soviet Union? The colonial lands? The whole world?" **The Militant** declared editorially the following week:

". . . Wall Street is already preparing for an eventual showdown struggle with the Soviet Union in an unimaginably frightful slaughter which would be listed in history — if history books were left at the finish — as the Third World War."

And now we have some long-buried evidence confirming to the hilt what we said then. Joseph C. Grew, Roosevelt's Under-Secretary of State during the war years, has published his memoirs and papers in a book, "Turbulent Era." Grew, privy to the innermost views of the Washington rulers, wrote on May 19, 1945:

"A future war with Soviet Russia is as certain as anything in this world can be. . . As soon as the San Francisco Conference is over our policy towards Soviet Russia should immediately stiffen, all along the line."

Even while the capitalist hypocrites were proclaiming "peace on earth" at San Francisco before the war was over, they were planning to annihilate the Soviet Union in a third world war. And they will inevitably bring the world down in ruins if the workers let them have their way.

Viet-Minh Freedom Fight Moves Into Laos

By Charles Hanley

The Viet-Minh thrust into Laos, one of the three states that form the French-dominated part of Indo-China (the other two being Viet-Nam and Cambodia), obviously took the French by surprise, for they had expected Pres. Ho-Chi-Minh's forces to invade the rice-rich Tonkin delta. When the Viet-Minh began their march, only 15,000 French soldiers were stationed in Laos.

The move up to now has progressed smoothly. The Viet-Minh forces have captured the fortress town of Xiengkhouang (85,000 inhabitants) and the airstrip near the Plaine des Jarres region and are pushing through jungle and mountain toward Luangprabang, capital of Laos.

The Viet-Minh radio proclaimed a new regime for Laos April 27 after occupying half of the country. Soup Vong was named President of the "Resistance Government."

Gen. Raoul Salan claimed April 24 that New China had tripled its supply of guns and ammunition to the Viet-Minh since the Laos campaign began.

The Kingdom of Laos is a remote, mountainous country about twice the size of Pennsylvania near the frontier of Thailand (Siam), a neighbor of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Jean Letourneau, French Minister to Indo-China, asserted April 22 that "no country in all of South-East Asia is as peaceful as Laos. . . Of the population of a million and a half inhabitants . . . not a single one is in rebellion against either his sovereign (King Sisavang Vong) or the legitimate government."

The French imperialists, in fact, thought they could count upon the friendship of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, having granted them "independence" in 1949 by dividing Indo-China into three states with three different rulers.

Mr. Letourneau will undoubtedly be surprised to see the rapid development of the "Free Laos Movement" which the French had ignored during the past seven years of conflict against their oppressive rule.

FREE LAOS MOVEMENT

"There have been developments in Laos recently which should have disturbed French composure about the state's security," Frank Robertson, special correspondent of **The Christian Science Monitor** wrote April 25. "The Free Laos Movement was initiated during the war years under leadership of Prince Souphana Vong, a young French-educated engineer. This movement was never strongly influenced by Communists, but in February 1951 when the whole structure of the Viet-Minh was reorganized — presumably at the suggestion of the Chinese — Prince Souphana joined forces with the Communists."

And Robertson adds this significant comment: "Probably his critics were silenced by the type of reasoning common throughout Indo-China today: The French must be driven out at all costs. If we have to become Communists to achieve this, then we shall become Communists."

The independence movement continued after 1949 because the kind of "independence" granted by the French was no genuine independence but only a thin disguise for the old colonial status.

This is why a new government set up by the Viet-Minh may find widespread support, despite Mr. Letourneau's bold affirmations and despite a certain popular attachment to the reigning dynasties. King Norodom of Cambodia, who is afraid his country will be invaded after Laos, made the situation quite clear when he talked to a N. Y. **Times** correspondent in New York, April 18.

FEARS REBELLION

The King, ruler of more than three million people, "warned . . . that unless the French gave his people more independence 'within the next few months' there was real danger that they would rebel against the present regime and become a part of the Communist-led Viet-Minh movement."

King Norodom was genuinely alarmed, declaring: "If we have an invasion of the sort that Laos has suffered recently, I am not at all certain that I can call for a general mobilization as did Laos. If there is a menace, the people will say that the French are encircled and that their end has come. . . I am the man responsible for joining the French Union. If my people do not get what was promised to them I deserve punishment. . .

"There has been growing support among the thinking masses of the people of Cambodia to the theory that the Communist-led Viet-Minh is fighting for the independence of the country. They do not want to die for the French and help them stay here."

The King also complained about the French encroachments upon Cambodian sovereignty: "Cambodian justice does not apply to the French and our police cannot touch them. In economic matters they have our hands and feet tied; we cannot export and import freely and we have no freedom of taxation."

U.S. GUNS AND DOLLARS

In order to maintain the rule of the French colonial despots, Washington has backed them with billions of dollars in aid since 1945. All this has proved inadequate in face of the powerful freedom movement of the Indo-Chinese people. Confronted with the drive into Laos, which has brought fresh alarm to the French militarists, Eisenhower has promised to step up aid in the form of troop-carrying planes.

It is doubtful, however, that this new consignment of American military aid will avail against the partisan army of the revolution which is enthusiastic, supported by popular sentiment, and unorthodox in its military methods as revolutionary armies always are.

Victims of Imperialism

Showing the typical racial contempt displayed by all white imperialists toward the colonial peoples they oppress, British handcuff and number 26 African men arrested in Nairobi, Kenya, as part of the savage attempt to suppress the movement for nat'l independence against British rule.

Truce-Stallers Spread Big Lies About Korea Atrocities

(Continued from page 1)

happened in 1951, when the Reds were in serious trouble. They had no medicine and little food. Chinese and North Korean soldiers went days and weeks without adequate food. **There is no evidence yet that the Reds conspired systematically to mistreat prisoners. They simply were unable to take care of them. . .** After that, treatment improved. . ."

But Joseph C. Harsch, chief political columnist for **The Christian Science Monitor**, on April 23 recalled the actual massacres of prisoners, military and civilian, by Syngman Rhee's South Korean troops and how "Western forces serving in Korea in that period (before Chinese entry in the war) were horrified by South Korean treatment of their prisoners."

The Chinese, who captured most of the American prisoners, went through terrible suffering themselves in the 1950-51 winter, observes Harsch. "The Chinese themselves were not equipped for its rigors. It is known that thousands of Chinese troops perished that winter from insufficient clothing, insufficient food and hospital facilities totally incapable of handling their own combination of battle casualties and victims of plagues that swept North Korea. Under these conditions western troops captured in the United Nations retreat from the Yalu suffered high proportional losses when they were marched from the front back to prison compounds. . ."

MUNSAN REPORT

Greg MacGregor, N. Y. **Times** correspondent, wrote from Munsan on April 24 that "no one who was interviewed here this morning said he had ever seen a captive killed in cold blood, although some said they had heard of such cases. Most of those who died were victims of wounds. They had little or no medical care during the early period. . ." On April 25, MacGregor wrote that "deliberate brutality seems not to have been widespread."

He observes further that the equipment and supplies of the North Koreans and Chinese armies "during the early days were more primitive and scantier than those of any enemy met by this country since the days of the Indian wars. The Communists seem to have had no means of transport for removing large numbers of prisoners from the battle zone to rear area prisons. Their troops often lacked sufficient rations for themselves. Many deaths among prisoners were the result of exposure, starvation, infection or disease."

Then Harsch recalls a fact that fixes responsibility for much suffering of the captured GIs squarely on the U.S. Army command itself: "Many of the boys, in that first winter particularly, had not received proper issue of cold weather clothing from the Army, and had to face the long journey to prison camps poorly clad." It is sufficient to recall the more than 5,000 hospitalized cases of frost-bite that winter among the U.S. troops (not captured), including 600 amputation cases.

NO EYE-WITNESSES

Reports by returned GIs of actual brutalities or physical assaults by Chinese or North Korean guards have been very scarce — not a single direct eyewitness account of any deaths. One screaming headline, "Reds Bayoneted PWs!", was run across the top of Page 1 in the April 22 N. Y. **World-Telegram** over a story containing the paragraph: "Cpl. Donald K. Legay, Leominster, Mass., said 'jumpy' Chinese Communist guards jabbed two or three American prisoners with bayonets when they refused to cooperate and walked out of a Communist movie theater."

Had they been "uncooperative" Korean or Chinese prisoners in U.S. hands, they might have been killed on the spot and many others with them. There is not a single authenticated report of massacres of prisoners by the Chinese or North Koreans such as those that have continuously occurred in U.S. prison camps. The latest was the killing of four prisoners and wounding of 45 on April 18 on Yongcho Island by U.S. guards firing shot guns into the prison barracks. (N. Y. **Times**, April 20).

In previous articles, I have listed the murder of more than 400 Chinese and Korean captives and the wounding of over a thousand in U.S. prison camps — and that is just the number admitted in the official Army press releases.

There is no question that the GIs in Korea — not only those in capitivity but all the soldiers — have suffered much. The responsiblity for this rests, however, with those who sent them to Korea, who have sacrificed them in a war of intervention against a colonial independence revolution that this country had no right to enter in the first place.

Trotsky's Fight Against Stalinism

Clash with the Restorationists

By John G. Wright

Soviet industry's stormy growth and the resulting preponderance of cities over the countryside reinforced that wing of Soviet bureaucrats whose economic interests are largely in state-owned enterprises. Today they are dominant as against the restorationist wing whose interests are tied with the wealthy collectives, free traders, free industrialists. In this as in certain other respects the differentiation between industry and agriculture has been unquestionably mitigated to a degree previously unknown. But in other respects there has been a deepening of this antagonism.

The state farms, **sovkhozi**, have been consolidated. Nevertheless, by October 1952 the regime was unable to claim more than "a considerable increase" of their crop areas compared with prewar levels. This increase is offset by "the high production cost of grain, meat, milk and other (state-farm) produce."

Bureaucratic methods of management, inefficiency, waste, "pillage," etc., make themselves felt rather acutely in Soviet agriculture.

Malenkov, in his October 1952 report, in addition to high state-farm production costs, singled out among the "grave shortcomings," the following: "Some workers in party and Soviet and agricultural bodies . . . themselves engage in pilfering collective farm property, flagrantly violate Soviet law, engage in arbitrary practices and commit lawless acts. . ." A congenital bureaucratic "shortcoming."

Before Stalin died, the Ministry of State Farms, then headed by Minister N. A. Skvortsov, came under fire for sloppiness, neglect, failure to prepare for spring sowing, winking at "pilfering," etc. (**Pravda**, Feb. 27, 1953).

COLLECTIVE FARMS

In contrast to the relative lag of the state farms, the collective farms, where private-property forms are combined with state ownership, have been amalgamated from a quarter of a million in January 1950 to less than 100,000 by October 1952. Most of these amalgamated collectives are in reality huge agricultural factories. The "millionaire collectives" of yesteryear have become converted into multi-millionaire enterprises. They extend their field of operations into the consumer-producer cooperatives; they unquestionably dominate the private sectors in agriculture as well as free industry and trade.

Europe never saw agriculture of this type. It compares in certain respects not unfavorably with American agriculture. It has in fact outstripped the U.S.A. in total wheat production and other food and feed crops. In cotton production the progress in the East Soviet republics has been remarkable.

Ironically enough, the bureaucracy never had to cope before with the new agricultural problems confronting it today. For the Kremlin oligarchs now must deal not merely with the traditional Russian kulak but also with the richest agricultural neo-bourgeoisie in Russia's history.

OBSTACLES TO PLENTY

The reserves of Soviet agriculture as a whole have grown so mighty that given the new property relations plus an adequate degree of mechanization, a super-abundance of foodstuffs and industrial crops would be swiftly assured; comforts as yet enjoyed only by the urban majority could be transferred to the countryside. What blocks this flowering of Soviet farming is its bastardized property structure; the combination of state ownership with private-property forms, superimposed on which is the bureaucratic method of administration.

There is nothing abstract about these obstacles. They are personified by multi-millionaire collectives and their agents. These restorationists stand alongside the bureaucracy, which in its crushing majority, as Trotsky explained, is "by the nature of its new mode of life, its conservatism, its political sympathies" drawn to their side.

From the earliest days of its ascendancy, the Soviet bureaucracy has been torn by a tussle between rival bureaucratic cliques over agricultural policy. One side pulled toward concessions to the restorationist tendencies; the other, in the diametrically opposite direction. Stalin, prior to 1929, stood with the concessionists and then sharply swung over to the anti-kulak policy. In the post-war years he sought to occupy an intermediate position, i.e., favoring a **status-quo** in agriculture. He was adamant against drastic changes in the existing rural property relations.

Mechanization In South

In 1946 only 0.4 of the cotton crop was picked mechanically. Last year mechanical cotton-pickers harvested 25 percent of the crop.

In 1939 only 30 percent of the cotton land was prepared for planting by tractors; in 1946 the percentage was 60, last year it reached 88 percent.

Similarly startling gains in mechanization were also recorded in the planting of cotton and in its cultivation.

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The Negro Struggle

White Supremacy Law

By Jean Blake

The theory that Jim Crow can be and is being wiped out slowly but surely by peaceful, orderly protest within the framework of democratic capitalist legal procedures received sharp refutation this month — in South Africa and in Washington, D. C.

In South Africa the openly white-supremacist dictatorship of Premier Daniel Malan utilized the farce of an election to strengthen the legal grip of his brutal regime on the oppressed masses — and I mean oppressed.

But the "Free World" didn't offer a word of official criticism. The democratic capitalists are much too preoccupied with liberating the Korean, Chinese, Burmese and Kenyan masses — at the point of a gun.

Only the American Negro press expressed the bitterness and indignation which all people feel whose vision is not clouded by primary concern for the defense of the status quo.

Even the pro-capitalist leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is being driven to cynicism. In an editorial in the April issue of **Crisis**, the NAACP magazine, they said:

"Wherever these Africans and Asians happen to be subjects, they live under a European domination which they deeply resent. They want self-rule and independence as eagerly as any Czech or Pole, yet the 'Free World' thwarts their aspirations with doubletalk (the time is not ripe), broken promises, repression, and even violence. Last winter when the Tunisians tried to get the question of self-rule on the UN agenda, France and England objected. And the United States, the great advocate of Democratic freedom, took the lead in upholding the imperialist viewpoint."

But either through ignorance or even less valid motives this same NAACP leadership acts as though the U.S. government can be expected to oppose democracy elsewhere in the world and defend it at home.

The decision handed down last week in the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C., should make it clear that when the chips are down — and the crisis of world capitalism is calling the hand of all players — the "democratic" part of democratic capitalism goes out the window like so much excess baggage, and white supremacy is defended.

Thus, Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled that the federal or state government has the right to segregate the white and colored race.

The NAACP reacts as though this decision is contrary to government policy as established in recent Supreme Court decisions. A look around should make it clear this decision **does** represent government policy. The Eisenhower administration is cutting out race relations agencies right and left. A "liberal" policy in such matters is one of the "expendable" luxuries capitalism can no longer afford.

The sooner leaders in the Negro movement recognize this and re-orient themselves, the sooner the struggle will advance.

Our Bulging Hospitals

By Joyce Cowley

Working mothers and their children — threatened with the closing of child-care centers — are not the only victims of New York City's "austerity" budget. Care of the sick and injured seems to be another luxury that we can do without. The Hospitals Dept. took the biggest cut — $13,350,000 — of any municipal agency. Yet this department reports that the city hospitals are more crowded than ever, that beds are set up in halls and corridors and thousands of TB cases are walking the streets because there is no room.

Fordham Hospital, with a capacity of 414 beds, has 632 patients. Elevators and emergency exits have been blocked to set up cots. Beds are placed side by side in the wards with no room to get a stretcher through or wheel in a food cart. There are no chairs for visitors.

Fordham's Deputy Medical Superintendent, Dr. Antonia Sternliev, says: "We have dozens of TB cases but no place to isolate them."

At Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx, Superintendent Dr. S. V. Smith reports: "Medical wards are always out in the corridors. From time to time, surgical cases must be put in the halls."

While there is a long list of TB cases waiting for admission, Hospitals Commissioner Kogel admits that budget difficulties have postponed the opening of the TB unit in the Bronx Municipal Hospital.

Similar conditions exist in all 32 city hospitals and institutions. The cost of care in private hospitals is outrageously high. I know, I just got out of one — $16 a day, four in a room. At these rates, a major illness or operation would put a worker's family in debt for years. But private hospitals are crowded, too.

No money for hospitals. No money for schools, parks, child-care centers or public housing. Sounds like we're living in an impoverished area or going through a period of severe financial depression. But this is the world's richest city and we're enjoying — or so I read in the newspapers and magazines — the greatest prosperity we have ever known.

Something's wrong. If there's really so much money around — and I believe there is — it certainly is not being used for the welfare of the millions of ordinary people who built this city and created its wealth. Until they take over and run things themselves, municipal services which benefit working people will be an unimportant item at the bottom of the budget. To the corrupt and greedy politicians in City Hall, it's just wasteful spending.

Notes from the News

ELECTRIC STOOL PIGEON has been installed by a forge plant in Erie, Penna. Attached to welding machines, it will record even how long a worker takes out to wipe the sweat off his brow.

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REAL WAGES STATIONARY. Although payrolls went up 5½ percent in 1952 above 1951, increased taxes and higher prices left the average worker at just about the same level of purchasing power as in 1951.

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OLD SOLDIERS FADES AWAY a la MacArthur. General James Van Fleet, former commander of U.S. forces in Korea, has joined the ranks of Big Business. He is now a member of the board of directors of 20th Century Fox Films Corporation.

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POLITICAL BLACKMAIL on Supreme Court by white supremacists to prevent an anti-Jim-Crow decision in the school segregation case is well exemplified by the statement of Governor Hermann of Georgia, who declared that there might be "bloodshed, riots, strikes, murder and possibly lynching" if segregation were abolished in the public schools.

* * *

OIL MONOPOLISTS are beginning a propaganda campaign against the Coalition of Oil Unions, an informal grouping of CIO, AFL and independent unions in the oil industry. Portraying the working together of the different unions as a plot against the laws of God and man, Dr. W. J. McGill, general manager of industrial and public relations for Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, told the House Labor Committee: "Believing it (the Coalition) to be utterly and completely indefensible, our company is prepared to continue to resist it with all the appropriate means at its command."

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JAMES L. WICK, conservative Ohio publisher, who led a group of U.S. editors on a recent tour of Moscow and vicinity, warned that "distortion of truth" by "American propagandists" may lead to serious setbacks for the capitalist system. Wick said: "When the free people of the world learn that they have been lied to concerning physical progress in Russia, they will come to believe they have been deceived concerning other phases of communism."

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TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., long famous for its attempts to break the CIO Steelworkers union in its plant, spent $25,000 to produce a 14-volume, 3,100-page "study" purporting to show that the CIO and Communism are practically the same thing. The $25,000, of course, is simply crossed off to "public relations" by the company when it makes out its tax returns.

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PRESIDENT EISENHOWER told more than 100 editors of the Associated Church Press "that it is only through religion that we can lick this thing called communism."

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GIMBEL'S DEPARTMENT STORE in New York City advertised a "sale" of so-called cooperative apartments in a housing project not yet begun. Prices ranged from around $1,000 to $1,500 plus a maintenance-rental charge of from $75 to $125 per month. Next day 10,000 people showed up at Gimbel's. 150 bought, and hundreds made small option deposits.

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A STATE CIO COUNCIL has been organized in South Carolina. This makes 42 State CIO bodies now in existence in the U.S. There are about 20,000 CIO members in South Carolina.

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CLASS-CONSCIOUS WITCHCRAFT. A television star who mentioned on her program that she has trouble getting to sleep at night, received 5,000 cards and letters containing suggestions. One, from a stenographer, said: "Just before bedtime put a picture of your boss on the wall and stick pins in it."

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DIDN'T LIKE "FREE ENTERPRISE." After making a speech before a national meeting of the American Medical Association in which he extolled "free enterprise," President Eisenhower slipped away to the Burning Tree Golf Club. The White House photographers had been left behind. Just as Eisenhower was teeing off, a 13-year-old caddy snapped his picture with a cheap camera. Then the boy sold the picture to a Washington newspaper for $20. Next day the youthful caddy was fired — for practising that good old "free enterprise" that Eisenhower praises so frequently.

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79 LOCALS DESTROYED is the toll the International Typographical Union reports on five years of Taft-Hartley law.

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AFL SWITCHMEN'S PRESIDENT, Arthur J. Glover, has had to resign his post as a result of his using non-union labor to remodel his home. AFL Carpenters picketed the union president's house.

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ENTERTAINMENT PURGE. Oliver Pilat, **New York Post** reporter specializing in the political blacklisting in the radio and TV industries, told an ADA audience that so far about 500 entertainers in those fields, many of them anti-communists, have been affected by the witch hunters.

Death Strikes in Chicago

Matthe Strauss (l.), his wife and their son, grief-stricken as they view bodies in Chicago morgue, seek to identify their 17-year-old daughter Rozina, missing in factory explosion and fire. At least 18 workers were killed, 16 others reported missing, and 35 injured.

Oakland SWP Anti-War Campaign Scores Gains

OAKLAND, April 25 — Lillian Kiezel, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor, received 2,203 votes out of 77,950 cast at the primaries April 21. The SWP was the only working-class party that entered a candidate.

Rishell, the incumbent, who was endorsed by the AFL, won in what turned out to be apathetic voting — only 35% of those registered turned out.

The Committee for the Election of Mrs. Kiezel wound up the campaign last week end in a whirlwind of activity. Concentrated door-bell ringing was conducted in the working-class sections of the city in the final days. The entire city was covered with a loud-speaker car during the last week, winding up with three successful street-corner meetings.

On Sunday, two days before the election, Mrs. Kiezel spoke before an audience of 600 at the Star Bethel Baptist church. As the only candidate to come out firmly for an FEPC with powers of enforcement by minority and labor organizations, she struck out against discrimination in all its forms.

She explained that discrimination is only one of the evils stemming from capitalism. The war-drive of Big Business, she said, is part of a frenzied effort to save an economic system that has become outmoded. The "peace jitters" of Wall Street prove just who profits from war. Capitalism alternates between war and depression. She called for all sections of the working class to unite in setting up a Labor Party to give organized expression to the political aspirations of the working people.

"The only answer to the war-depression economy imposed on us by the profit system," Mrs. Kiezel said, "is to put an end to it by instituting the planned economy of socialism. This new system would produce for everyone's use and not just for those who can afford to buy. This would put an end to the economic drives that push us into war or depression."

Her speech was warmly received.

During the campaign, Mrs. Kiezel spoke to 20 union and civic organizations and over radio station KROW twice.

She appeared before 10 unions, including CIO-UAW Local 1031; CIO-United Steel Workers Machinist Local 1304; and the following AFL bodies: Millmen Local 550; Bricklayers Local 8, Ironmakers Local 378; Millwrights Local 102; Ladies Auxiliaries of the Carpenters, Furniture Workers and Boilermakers.

LILLIAN KIEZEL

Other groups who heard her included the Women Defenders of America; Young Republicans; Highland Improvement Club; California Federation of Republican Women, Oakland unit; League of Women Voters; Lafayette Club; Democrats; Harbor Homes Project; Star Bethel Baptist Church. She also spoke at a Sather Gate Rally at the University of California under the sponsorship of the Eugene V. Debs Socialist Club.

In all, it is estimated that she presented the anti-war program of the SWP before 100,000 people.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE HEAD ATTACKS TRUCKS LAW AT MICH. HEARING

Committees of the Michigan Legislature acted favorably on proposed amendments to "strengthen" the police-state Trucks Law despite the protests of representatives of the civil liberties and labor movements.

The proposed amendments would authorize the state Attorney General to draw up his own "subversive" list and to send out questionnaires to suspected "subversive" individuals and organizations. Another provision dealt with punitive measures for forcing people to testify even though they stood on their rights guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

Rev. I. Paul Taylor of St. Matthews Methodist Church in Detroit, who is the chairman of the Citizens Committee Against the Trucks Law, testified before the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of the Michigan Legislature.

In his testimony against the Trucks Law and the proposed amendments he declared:

"This law, born of hysteria, is in our opinion, one of the most undemocratic legislative acts in the history of our State. The law sets up a vague definition of a 'communist front organization' that can be stretched to almost any group. The vague definition of the original bill has been broadened and made even more dangerous in the proposed amendments.

"The provisions of the law requiring registration, and fingerprinting by the state police and the proposed penalties for those persons who fail to do so or who should refuse to testify against themselves or their associates incorporates the worst features of a police state.

"Under the law a person can be declared a member of an organization even though he does not pay dues or hold a membership card.

"The provisions on 'sabotage' are so broad and general they contain a threat of stiff prison terms for alleged acts of sabotage in labor disputes involving defense work. . .

"We respectfully petition your committee to review this legislation in its entirety. We strongly urge that after such deliberation you will recommend that this legislation be repealed and stricken from the statute books of the State of Michigan."

Others who spoke against the Trucks Law and the proposed amendments included Thomas Downs, representative of the Michigan CIO, Arthur McPhaul of the Michigan Civil Rights Congress and William Allen, Detroit editor of the **Daily Worker.**

TWIN CITIES STAY IN LEAD AS SUB DRIVE NEARS FINISH

(Continued from page 1)

for $159 for 64 **Militant** subs from **Minneapolis** during this last week of the sub campaign is the windup of wonderfully successful and inspiring efforts of all our comrades for **Militant** subs and sales. The Marching Militants marched to the fore to win a very close contest between the three Twin Cities teams. The team scores are as follows: The Marching Militants, 3,154; The Coover Scouts, 3,125; and The Classy Strugglers, 3,101. This makes a grand total for the Twin Cities of 9,380 points!"

St. Paul Literature Agent **Winifred Nelson** comments, "We in the Twin Cities are very enthusiastic about this campaign. We proved to ourselves once again that in this period of extreme reaction and inflation we can still sell subs. We had set our sights at 40 subs or 1,200 points, and ended up with 71 subs and 3,101 points!

"Now, as to how our champ **Milt** got his 1 000 points. Milt did the bulk of his sub work with fellow workers in the plant, on the job, or with workers in his union from other plants. His total for the campaign represents 19 one-year subs plus the sale of 12 single copies, most of which he sold to workers from whom he later obtained subs. Nine of Milt's subs were new subs he got in the plant.

"**Paul,** who totaled 831 points in this campaign, you know from before when he won the national pace-setter's prize of a vacation in New York in the 1951 campaign. Paul sold a total of 13 one-year subs, five six-months subs, and 25 single copies in this campaign. Paul does year-around work for **The Militant** in his plant, and his score in the campaigns always reflects this. The base for his sub work is in the plant he works in, but he also obtains subs from visiting and contact work outside the plant.

"Paul and Milt sold 10 of our new subs. Two more were obtained by two workers in The Classy Strugglers team who got them from fellow workers in their shops; the other new sub was sold by Dorothy to a woman in the PTA. So, you can see, our Classy Strugglers traveled all roads for subs!"

Chicago seems likely to finish in second place nationally although final results are not yet in. The last report from Literature Agent **Jacki Booth** indicated that the comrades were still going strong. She writes, "As you can see, we have exceeded our original goal of 50 subs, and plan row to go even farther over that goal. Our 'socialist competition' among the teams is stiff — all five teams have reached the 500 mark.

"Response continues to be good. Two of our new subscribers were so enthused with the paper, they brought it to work and showed it around the shop to other workers. Their feeling was that everyone should read **The Militant.** Our door-to-door work has met with much success. People who never heard of **The Militant** before not only have heard of it now, but are eager to continue reading it and pass it on to their friends."

(See scoreboard page 2)

The American Civil Liberties Union states that it hopes the U.S. Supreme Court will reverse the perjury conviction of Harry Bridges, West Coast longshore leader, because continual prosecution of him is harassment amounting to abuse of due process of law.

Legless Veteran's Appeal Denied In 'Loyalty' Case

(Continued from Page 1)

and went to work for the VA in Newark as a clerk in 1946. Two years later, he was brought up on charges for dismissal because of his freely admitted membership in the Socialist Workers Party, one of the groups which was included on the Attorney General's so-called "subversive" list without getting a hearing or the right to defend itself against the Attorney General's charges.

In October 1948, the VA Branch Loyalty Board in Philadelphia, after a kangaroo "hearing," rejected the veteran's first appeal for reinstatement. At the end of the same year Carl Gray, VA administrator, turned down his second appeal. In April 1949 the top Loyalty Review Board upheld his dismissal, concluding the administrative appeal machinery.

Kutcher's case then was taken to the federal courts in a challenge to the constitutionality of Truman's "loyalty" program and the Attorney General's "subversive" list. The suit was filed in Washington in February 1950 but was not disposed of until June 1951 when Judge Edward M. Curran ruled against Kutcher and in favor of the government.

ALL OVER AGAIN

The next move was taken in the U.S. Court of Appeals, the last step before the Supreme Court. In October 1952, the Court of Appeals in Washington ruled that Kutcher's membership in the Socialist Workers Party was not by itself sufficient cause to fire him under the "loyalty" program. This was a slap in the government's face but it did not lead to Kutcher's reinstatement because the court returned the case for a new decision to the VA Administrator (putting the whole proceedings back to where they had been at the end of 1948).

The sixth appeal, to the VA Administrator and his Loyalty Board of Appeals, was made at a seven-hour hearing in Washington on March 9, 1953.

Kutcher also made direct bids for reinstatement to President Truman and Attorney General Clark in 1948, and to President Eisenhower shortly after his inauguration this year. But these appeals produced no results.

The legless veteran's valiant fight against the witch hunt has attracted the support of almost 800 national and local labor, liberal, civic, religious and minority groups.

Ask Cut in Movie Violence Scenes

According to the Hollywood correspondent of the **New York Times** the State Department has passed the word to U.S. movie makers to tone down scenes of physical violence "lest the world become convinced that barbarity is the order of the day in America."

This is the result of growing criticism abroad of the Hollywood habit of having almost all problems settled in movies by physical force.

Foreigners like to see right triumph, but they don't understand why the hero must beat his opponent to a pulp.

Furthermore they object to scenes showing brutal treatment of women. Such scenes are being cut out or reduced to flashes by government censors in Australia, Great Britain, West Germany, Sweden, India and Indonesia.

New Purge Order Threatens Democrats and Civil Liberties

(Continued from page 1)

to gloat. But not the government employees, whose job security is threatened in the name of protecting "national security" and whose already limited rights are further curtailed in the name of defending the country against "totalitarianism."

Everything that was reactionary and repressive in Truman's "loyalty" program has been retained by Eisenhower. For example:

(1) The most sinister feature of the Truman program was the unconstitutional power it conferred on one man, the Attorney General, to draw up a list of "subversive" organizations on his own say-so — without granting the blacklisted organizations a hearing, or the right to know on what basis they were put on the list, or the opportunity to answer the charges. Membership in, or sympathetic association with, any of these groups was then used to fire government employees — and later workers in private industry as well. Eisenhower specifically directed his Attorney General to continue the same police-state practice.

(2) Truman's program authorized government officials to fire employees on the basis of secret accusations, denying them the traditional right to confront and cross-examine their accusers. The same undemocratic procedure is sanctioned in Eisenhower's program.

(3) There were no provisions for judicial review in Truman's program; there are none in Eisenhower's. This does not mean that it is altogether impossible for a victimized employee to get his case into the courts, but it means that if after great difficulty, he does get it into the courts (as James Kutcher, the legless veteran, did) the odds are heavily against his getting a favorable verdict.

WORSE THAN TRUMAN'S "LOYALTY" PURGE

Everything that Eisenhower changed or added to Truman's "loyalty" purge makes it worse and more arbitrary. For example:

(1) In Truman's original 1947 order the basis set for firing an employee was that **"reasonable grounds** exist for belief that the person involved is disloyal." In 1951, under the prodding of McCarran and McCarthy, Truman amended this so that an employee could be discharged when "there is a **reasonable** doubt as to the loyalty of the person involved." This put the employees at a greater disadvantage; previously, the purgers needed "grounds" (something positive); now, all they needed were "doubts" (something negative, and therefore harder to satisfy).

In Eisenhower's program the disadvantage is increased still more: No one is safe unless it can be shown that his employment or retention of employment "is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security." This so-called "standard" is so much more broad and difficult to establish that almost anything can happen under it.

(2) Under Truman, ten of the government's 60 agencies (Departments of State, Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, etc.) were designated as "sensitive" and their administrators had the power to fire anyone as "a poor security risk," with no right of appeal to any other body. In the other 50 agencies the administrators could fire anyone on the basis of "reasonable doubt," but employees could then appeal to the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Rights Commission, made up of lawyers not employed by the government. If their appeal was upheld by the Loyalty Review Board, they got their jobs back.

Eisenhower removes the distinction between "sensitive" and other agencies. All administrators have the right to fire anyone. The Loyalty Review Board is abolished (after cleaning up pending cases). In its place there will be "hearing boards" composed of three or more government officials. A purged employee can appeal to such a board, but its decision is not binding on the administrator who did the purging, and the employee can remain fired even if the board rules in his favor.

Everybody who was cleared under the old system will be reprobed and re-grilled under the new one. More than 15,000 who escaped Truman's axe face the threat of being cut down by Eisenhower's. Anything goes now. This was confirmed by Hiram Bingham, chairman of the Loyalty Review Board and a prominent Republican himself. He said:

"I am sorry that there is no appeal allowed from the decisions of the heads of 60 departments. I have been in the program for 2½ years and have found that people who make decisions in departments on firing do not always do so justly. . . I think it is a mistake to extend the character of 'sensitive' to such agencies as the Department of Agriculture, the Post Office Department, the Interior Department, etc. There are hundreds of thousands of jobs in such agencies which are not sensitive and where employees should be allowed to appeal. Because of this extension people can be put out because somebody doesn't like them. There are 1,500 000 people who are in agencies which are not sensitive and their rights of appeal have been taken away."

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